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FRATERNA

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Hoya lucardenasiana *Kloppenburg, Siar & Cajano*

International Hoya Association

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Our Cover Story

Hoya lucardenasiana *Kloppenburg, Siar & Cajano*

This is just one of the beautiful plants that were sent to me by Monina Siar a few years ago as a small cutting.

I'm never quite sure whether these things that come to me from the Philippines (literally right out of the jungle) will root and grow. In this particular batch received in the spring of 2010, there were five cuttings in the box and all were in very good shape. All rooted fast and put on many leaves.

Of these five new species, three have now been named and two have bloomed for me. So far, this is my favorite!

This photo was granted for use in Fraterna by the photographer Ted Green, with the description from his catalogue of 3/8 inch rose red flowers with 2 inch ovate to nearly round glossy leaves on a modest sized plant.

On another note, I have broken my faithful Olympus camera that took so many beautiful photos through the years. I have now purchased a new Canon digital and am in the process of learning how to work all the complicated features so I will be ready for all the blooming plants that I have missed in bloom for the past few years.

Photo by Ted Green

About The Price Of Hoyas

Did I read or hear somewhere that hoyas are outrageously expensive? Well let's consider how we came to have all these new and wonderful hoyas in our possession. Obviously we can't just jump in our cars and go buy them cut-rate from the nearest Garden Center (at least not yet). They come from far away jungles, mountain tops and rainforests in Southeast Asia, many of the South Pacific islands, India, China and even Australia. How do they get here? Mainly because we have a few dedicated men (even some women) in our midst that go on collection trips to the actual places where they grow and bring back cuttings that will take several years to get big enough to be able to make cuttings for us to enjoy and for identification and research work.

These collectors are not wealthy philanthropists that have nothing else to do with their time and money than search the world over for plants that will make us "Hoya Nuts" a little happier. The folks that I know personally are hard working individuals that surrender a month or more of their time, not to mention several thousand dollars of their own money each year to make these collecting trips for our benefit. What could they possibly get out of it? They battle leaches in the streams, snakes in the grass, tarantulas as big as dinner plates, scorpions up their pant legs and worst of all..ants. They don't get paid for it, seldom do they get any recognition or even hear a "Thank You" What they do hear and often read about is a lot of complaining about prices from people who have absolutely no idea what collecting plants from far away places is all about.

I have often wondered if the persons who wage these smear campaigns have ever given a thought to how many years a plant has to grow before even one cutting can be offered for sale, or how few cuttings can be made from a mature but slow growing plant in a years time, or stopped to consider how many hoya cuttings would have to be sold each and every day to pay for even one of these trips.

I can assure you that the collectors I know are not getting rich from selling cuttings. I can just as easily assure you that few if any are even coming out with enough money to cover the barest essentials of such a trip. The few people who do invest in the more expensive hoya cuts very quickly become potential competitors, with each person setting his own price for items they have made very little investments in. Cuttings are given away and traded through the Round Robins or among friends. Cuttings are also rooted by the dozens and sold at flea markets thereby reducing, even further the original collectors chances of recapturing little if any of his collecting costs.

I'm not suggesting for a moment that anyone discontinue trading cuttings...in fact, sharing cuttings, friendship and the knowledge that we gain from growing these plants is basically what our organization is all about. What I am suggesting is that we as individuals and as members of a world wide Hoya Association should not be guiltyof even one thoughtless word about these committed persons. It can't change the price that these collectors must charge for these rare items and can only do harm to the progress that has been made in the promotion and interest in hoyas.

Remember, everyone is entitled to a fair profit and cannot remain in business for very long if their costs exceed their returns. It is very doubtful that there is anyone out there who will be devoted enough to continue this work if our present collectors decide that they can no longer support these trips year after year.

Reprinted from an early issue of Fraterna

Ann Wayman

PHOTO GALLERY DESCRIPTIONS

Top Left

H. Hoya cv. Black Star An Ed Gilding hybrid between H. ciliata and Ruthie another hybrid. This is a very large flower, 2 to 2 ½ inches across and such a dark blackish purple as to appear totally black from a distance. The corona is a vibrant yellow. This plant is in the Ereostemma section and needs to grow outdoors with warm tropical temperatures and high humidity. I've never been able to bloom plants in the Ereostemma section in my greenhouse, however I keep trying, hoping that someday everything will be just right and some may bloom: Photo by Ted Green

Center Left

H. mitrata *Kerr*. A very pretty flower with the same high topped corona and stiffly reflexed petals as H. darwinii. There the similarity stops. The medium green leaves grow in rather tight clumps and are heavily speckled with white. Unlike H. darwinii I find this plant very easy to root, grow and even blossom. Although the flowers are quite handsome, they are rather drab in color being a slight dirty white or sometimes with a rather depressing yellow cast: Photo by Ted Green

Bottom Left

H. sub calva *Miquel*...This is perhaps one of the prettiest and most interesting of the Hoya species. Beautifully shaped flowers with startling color contrasts of dark rose pink, waxey petals with a cranberry red splash on each petal underneath the high topped corona petals which are sugar white, very stiff and waxey. This species has a rather distinguishing perfume which Ted Green says smells like Welches Grape Juice. I'm not thoroughly convinced that it smells like grape juice but it definitely has an unusual and intriguing aroma: Photo by Ted Green

Top Right

H. buotii *Kloppenburg*...This beautiful hoya species from the Philippines is referred to in Ted Green's catalog as the frosted hoya, and up close it certainly does look frosted. The petals have a slightly green tinge, the petals have a pale pink flush at the very tips. The entire flower is a mass of soft, bristly hairs. The center of the corona is a bright cranberry red, the corona petals are stiff, waxey and sparkling white. The flowers are also quite large, being close to 1 ¼ inch across. The leaves are thin and drape beautifullyaround the flower umbels: Photo by Ted Green

Center Right

H. fischeriana *Warb*...This dainty little hoya species was originally thought to be H. camphorifolia and was listed as such for many years. It's not sure whether the two species share the same description or if in fact we just don't have H. camphorifolia in our collections as yet. This species has always been described as lasting only one day, however, I have observed the petals nearly closing at night, only to open again the next morning. I've always wondered if it had something to do with whether it got pollinated by the first night, perhaps it would get another chance on the second day. Who knows?: Photo by Ted Green

Bottom Right

H. platycaulis *Simonsson &Rodda*...I know nothing about this hoya or even if it is a hoya. The petals and stems are apple green, the corona is bright yellow with a slight pink tinge. It grows as a shrub, not a vine and the leaves are almost paper thin. Ted says it is rather difficult to root. I don't own this plant, nor have I ever seen anything of it except a photo. I plan on getting it some day just to see for myself what it's like: Photo by Ted Green

PHOTO GALLERY 1

PHOTO GALLERY DESCRIPTIONS # 2

Top Left

H. calycina *Schlechter*: One of the favorites of almost everybody who grows hoyas. A true beauty in both foliage and flowers. The leaves and stems are big, bold and look and feel like pure velvet. The flowers are absolutely spectacular, with large sugar white petals, dark garnet red center with, waxy almost round corona petals. The scent of even a few of these flowers in bloom can fill a very large greenhouse with the pleasent fragrance of a large bouquet of flowers in bloom. It was one of the first hoyas that I purchased over 30 years ago and I still have the same plant: Photo by Eva Karin Wiberg

Top Right

H. schneei *Schlechter:* This is a plant that I had many years ago and sadly lost it. In the past year I have acquired it once more when Ted Green made a trip to Pohnpei, Caroline Islands specifically to collect this plant for our hoya collections. It is a beautiful growing plant and looks very much like H. leucorhoda in leaf shape and color. The flowers are 3/8 inches in diameter, greenish-white with a pure white corona, and looks very similar to H. chlorantha. This is a fast and easy plant to grow and flower. As with H. bella, never let it dry out to a point of wilting: Photo by Ted Green

Center Left

H. davidcummingii *Kloppenburg*...A darling semi-miniature plant with dark rose red flowers, yellow corona and dark rose red center. This is possibly the happiest little plant in my greenhouse. It has a happy face, and very dark green lanceolate leaves with a deep green margin. It's a great bloomer and will bloom twelve months a year with hardly a rest. The individual flowers are quite large, about ½ inch across and very long lasting: Photo by Ann Wayman

Center Right

H. callistophylla *T Green:* Gorgeous ½ inch creamy yellow flowers with red or burnt orange tips. The 25 to 30 flowers per umbel open fully to expose the beautiful dark colored tips before reflexing backwards. The foliage on this plant is breathtaking. One of the fanciest of the dark, almost black veined leaved plants in the Hoya genus. Probably closely related to H. finlaysonii. As an added bonus, it has been blessed with a captivating citrus fragrance that perfumes the entire greenhouse. Alas! the flowers do not last but a few days: Photo by Ann Wayman

Bottom Left

H. rotundiflora *Rodda & Simonsson*... This hoya species has been sold under the name of H. leyi, which has not been verified. It has also been sold with merely leaf identifying names, such as Squire leaf and rectangle leaf. By whatever name it is a beautiful semi-miniature basket plant with interesting dark green, hairy, rectangular shaped leaves that bend down sharply on the sides and the tip. White fuzzy 3/8 inch flowers and about 15 to 20 per umbel. I can't detect any fragrance from these flowers: Photo by Ted Green

Bottom Right

H. vanuatuensis T. Green: This plant was grown by most collectors as H. diptera for many years before it was realized that this was a totally different species than diptera. Both the flowers and leaves are larger, have a different texture, and the flowers are quite different. I normally have 10 to 15 flowers per umbel. They are a creamy, pale lemon yellow with a dark yellow corona. The leaves are usually 2 ½ to 3 inches long by 2 inches wide and a clean glossy green color. I LIKE! Photo by Ted Green

PHOTO GALLERY # 2

PHOTO GALLERY DESCRIPTIONS # 3

Top Left

H. curtisii *King and Gamble*...This adorable semi-miniature plant is every growers dream plant. The leaves are small and look very much like dischidia leaves. They are blotched with silver streaks and spots and are almost round, yet slightly oval. A beautiful basket plant that remains fairly small when kept in a 6" pot but can grow quite long and very dense. The blossoms have a rather distinctive shape with sharply reflexed petals and a high topped corona. The corolla and corona are waxey and tan in color with a bright red and yellow center... Photo by Ann Wayman

Center Left

H. blashernaezii *Kloppenburg*...Another small growing plant. This one however, has campanulate (cup shaped) flowers. This is not a large plant but garners much attention for the beautifully veined foliage which can turn a brilliant mahogony color in bright light. The flowers are a pale yellow with bright yellow corona which is set deep into the cup shaped corolla petals. This is a profusely flowering plant that can have 30 or more umbels open at once...Photo by Astrid Bostrom

Bottom Left

H. incurvula *Schlechter*...This hoya just may be the most profuse bloomer in my greenhouse. It blooms constantly and with many umbels at a time. The foliage is dense, medium green, oval to round and slightly cupped. The flowers hang on long peduncles with 20 to 25, ½" flowers per umbel and are quite long lasting. As soon as one batch of flowers drop off, new flowers begin to form on the same peduncles. There doesn't seem to be any scent to these flowers, which in my opinion is it's only fault. It has joined the ranks as one of my favorites..Photo by Ann Wayman

Top Right

H. hypolasia *Schlechter* ... Possibly one of the most beautiful flowers in the Hoya genus. The flowers are on the ivory side of white with large dark yellow puffed coronal lobes. The leaves are long and narrow with dense velvet like hairs covering the entire dark green leaf and stems. This is also one of the hardest of all the hoya plants to root and grow. I personally have never been able to grow this hoya and must depend on others to send photos to me. This photo was sent to me by a lady from Bangkok Thailand who also sent many beautiful photos for use in Fraterna...Photo by Ubon Paradee

Center Right

H. cv. Metalica...This hoya is said to be a hybrid cross between a hoya by the name of fusco marginata and another hybrid by the name of Joy. Whatever it is, it is a real beauty. The leaves are huge and appear to be dusted with silver. The flowers are quite large and a beautiful pinkish lilac color. An easy hoya to grow and bloom...Photo by Ann Wayman

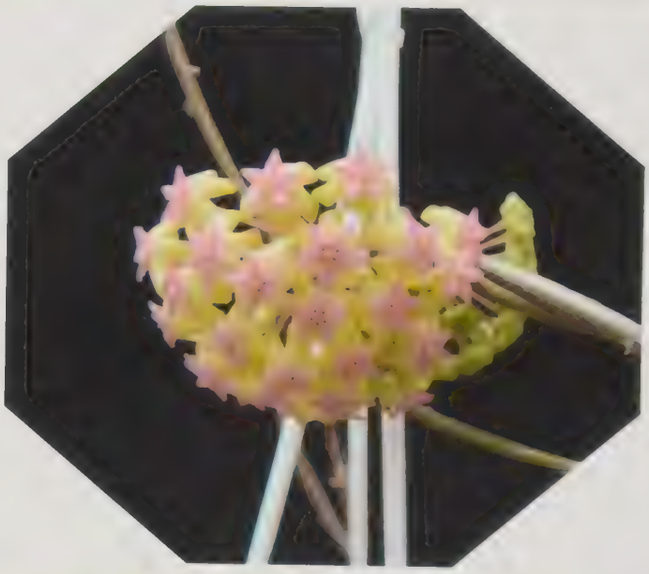
Center Bottom

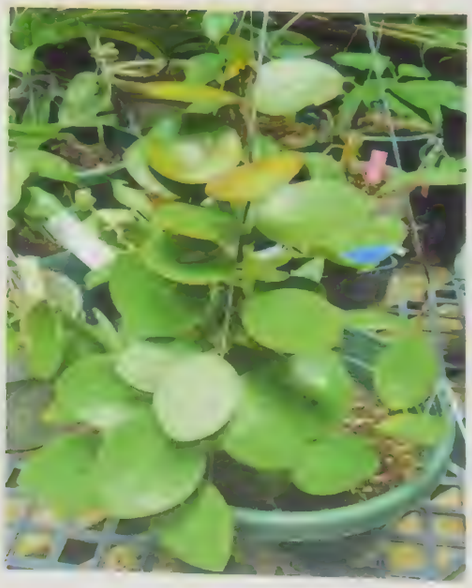
This hoya is being called H. vitellinoides by Ted Green. It was collected at a chicken farm on one of Ted's many collecting trips. It is one I have been growing as H. vitellina for many years. Who's right? Who knows! It's a very beautiful plant with gorgeous foliage

Bottom Right

H. lucardenasiana *Kloppenburg, Siar & Cajano*...A foliage shot of our cover hoya. Beautiful foliage with interesting 2" ovate to nearly round, glossy medium green leaves on a modest sized plant. I really like this hoya! Photo by Ted Green

PHOTO GALLERY # 3





Care and Culture of Hoyas

All plants live and grow in inherently the same way, hoyas are no different. Their essential needs are air, light, water, a mineral food substance, and a fitting medium for the roots to grow in. They also need a suitable range of temperatures and humidity.

Taken in the order given here, we will start with air. Hoyas and indeed all living, breathing things on earth, including humans, breathe in the same air. That's an easy one, they grow in the same oxygen filled environment that we do, and emit carbon dioxide, just as we do.

Light, that's a little harder for some of us to grasp. What may seem to be plenty of light for humans to go about our daily chores and even read by, may be a slow death for our sun loving hoyas that need very bright light for several hours a day to thrive and bloom, full direct sun however is seldom tolerated except by a very few whose natural habitat is almost desert-like conditions as some species from the desert regions of Australia.

Water, The amount of water that we furnish to our plants differ enourmously, depending on which species it is and where and how they grew in the wild. Hoyas that grow in tropical rainforests (most hoyas) need to be kept fairly moist, but never soggy, with a partial, or almost complete drying between waterings in order to pull oxygen into the root system. Hoyas that grow in desert-like conditions can sometimes be allowed to dry to an almost parched condition between waterings. This extremely dry condition will sometimes backfire and the plant will die without recovering.

Mineral Food Source As for a mineral food substance, most commercial potting mixes contain a good source of nutrients for awhile but sooner or later as the potting mix gets depleted, they really need a suitable form of the required minerals in order to manufacture their own food. The required minerals are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. There are some trace elements that are also important but if you purchase a good plant fertilizer that states that it contains all the trace elements you can be sure that your plant is getting everything it needs. Be judiscious and follow the directions on how often to fertilize your plants but cut the amount of fertilizer to half as much. Never fertilize a dry plant, always water several hours before adding any fertilizer. Newly potted plants will not need and should not be given any added fertilizer for a few months after potting.

Potting Medium, Most commercial growers make their own potting mix, using peat moss as a base, then adding Perlite, Vermiculite and either sand or fir bark to aid in drainage. I normally advise hobby growers to purchase a ready made potting medium, such as a cactus mix or something with very good drainage. Hoyas are very adaptable and will grow in a variety of growing mixes.

Bugs, Yes, hoyas do get bugs. Mealie bugs being the most prolific, however scale is in the same family as mealies and some folks do get scale. Spider mites are sometimes also a real serious problem, mostly in very dry climates, though they can appear almost overnight even in humid conditions. Mealies and scale normally come into a hoya collection because a purchased plant was harboring a crop of them when purchased. The best way to make sure you never get these insect pests from another grower is to soak every cutting in warm soapy water for at least an hour then rinse thoroughly and dry before putting them down to root. In the case of purchased plants, it's a little more difficult but a thorough spray with alcohol on both sides of every leaf and also the stems, then a hard spray with warm water should kill off all, or most all of the bugs. Repeat this treatment every week to ten days for about four or five weeks and hopefully you will never see a live mealie or scale. I should add

that scale is harder to get rid of because scale have a depression under their bodies that the babies hide under at the first sign of danger and you may miss many of them even if the mother dies. Spider mites are fairly easy to kill, a spray with warm soapy water followed by a good rinsing every week to ten days should kill all of them. Sometimes you may even discover aphid on your plants, they succumb to the same treatment as the spider mites. Be vigilent and don't let any bug get the upper hand and take over your plant collection.

Humidity, It would seem that humidity would be a fairly easy problem to solve according to most "How To Do It" plant books, they all advise putting plants on top of a pebble filled tray of water and misting several times a day. That only works if you have just a few hoyas, say five or so, or many pebble filled plant trays. However most of us hoya nuts aren't usually satisfied with just a few hoyas. NO! we usually end up with fifty to a hundred, or every new one that becomes available. If your hoyas are all in one large room they will usually solve the humidity problem themselves by evaporating the water that is taken up by the roots and transpiring it into the air. If you can summer them outdoors, a misting with a hose and using a fine fog-it nozzle, at least once a day should provide enough humidity to keep them in good health.

Temperature, Since most hoyas come from tropical areas of East Asia, Many have the same temperature requirements. Just like we humans, they like it warm! A good daytime temperature should be in the range from about 70° fahrenheit to 80° fahrenheit and of course quite humid, the two go hand in hand. Night temperatures should be at least ten to 20 degrees cooler. These temperatures are not written in stone. Hoyas can tolerate many different temperatures but few if any will live if the temperatures drops much below about 45° fahrenheit. If the temperature is comfortable to you and your family, chances are your hoyas will be also.

Diseases , Fortunately hoyas are not especially prone to the many diseases that attack other house plants, but we do see an occassional virus that is usually spread by using unsterilized implements that have been used on virused plants from the yard. Aphid's also carry and spread viruses from outdoor plants, or they have been known to sneak in from a nursery order. It is imperative to always dip your pruners, scissors and other tools that you use in a mild solution (about one tablespoon bleach per pint of water) of chlorine bleach between each cut. Probably the best course is to destroy any plant that exhibits signs of a virus disease, Once plants are smitten with a virus, it can't be cured.
For diseases that aren't as virulent as a virus, such as a bacterial or fungus disease, you can use a liquid Lysol solution or a solution of hydrogen peroxide which controls bacterial problems. The peroxide can be sprayed on full or half strength, the Lysol will need to be mixed about one fourth cup of Lysol to a quart of water before spraying your plants.

I do hope this article hasn't scared anyone off from growing hoyas, they are actually one of the most adaptable of plants and will thrive and grow for almost everyone with very few problems as indicated by the many species that we now have in our collections.

I clearly remember the 100 or so species that we knew of thirty or forty years ago and thought that was all there were. Since that time collectors have discovered, or rediscoved a whole wealth of new and wonderful hoya species to brighten our lives and spur on even more collectors to venture into the jungles and tropical rainforests to gather even more hoyas and hoya relatives. I do hope that a younger generation will follow their lead and continue the search long after our generation is gone.

Ann Wayman

ONE OF A KIND

Nothing like this has ever been attempted before! Dale Kloppenburg's wonderful text in "The World Of Hoyas" has been kept intact, while all the old black and white photocopies of herbarium sheets have been replaced by full page, full color photos of beautifully staged foliage shots with large photo insets of flower umbels that represent the particular species.

Some of the very best photographers in our organization have participated in the publishing of this book with many beautiful photographs, all labeled and correctly identified to the best of our knowledge.

If you have ever wondered what an entire plant, or even the leaves and growth pattern looks like when you see an especially beautiful umbel of hoya flowers, now is your chance. This beautiful book has been professionally bound in perfect binding with a semi-soft vinyl cover. contains 260 pages with several blank pages at the back for notes. Available now. Just $48.00 for the book plus $3.25 book rate postage in the U.S. Postage for priority mail anywhere else in the world is at present $13.50 U.S.

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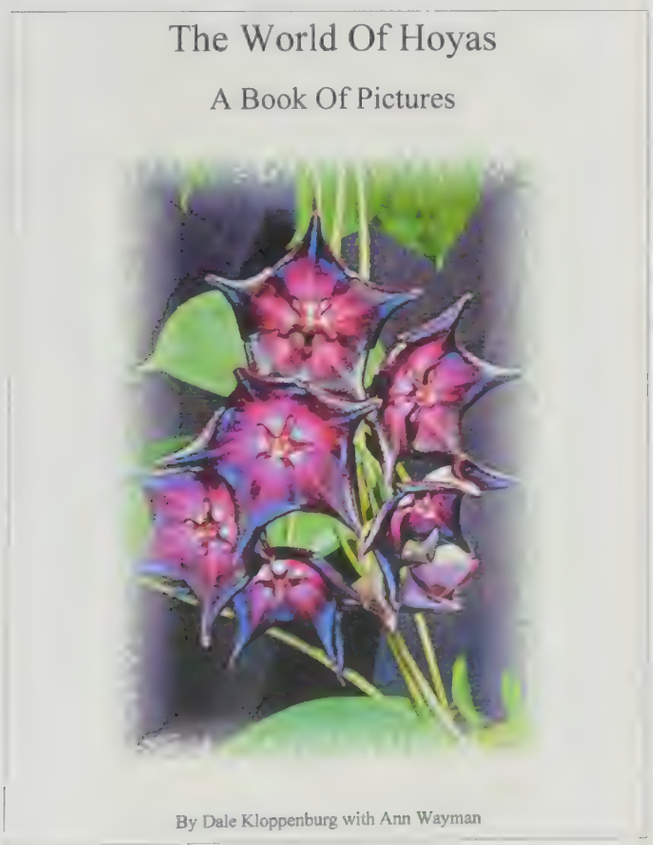

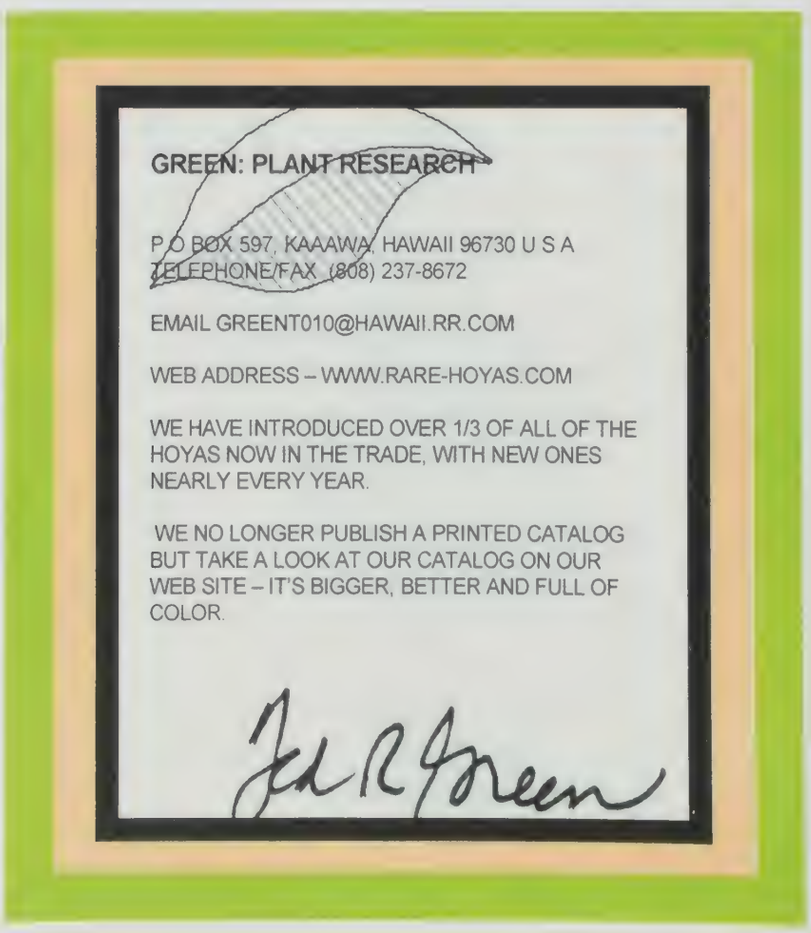
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Editors Note

So sorry for the extreme lateness of Fraterna 1st quarter 2012. I have been very ill for the past eight months, and with no help forthcoming, have fallen behind. I now have a diagnosis for my illness and am on the road to recovery.

Annie

A Correction:

In IPNI (International Plant Name Index), **Hoya vanuatuens**is is misspelled **vanuatensis**, an error. Under the rules of Botanical Nomenclature, this orthographic error should be corrected to read: **Hoya vanuatuensis** T. Green

A Free Hoya:

We have received a message from a lady in Minnesota who has a very large, very old hoya that she is no longer able to care for and would like to give it to someone who would love and take care of it. She says it is in wonderful condition, blooms every year and has for the past 30 years. If anyone is interested in owning this plant for just the price of postage, please contact me at (541) 664-6808 or send an e-mail to hoochymama007@hotmail.com and I have permission to give her telephone number.

Annie Wayman

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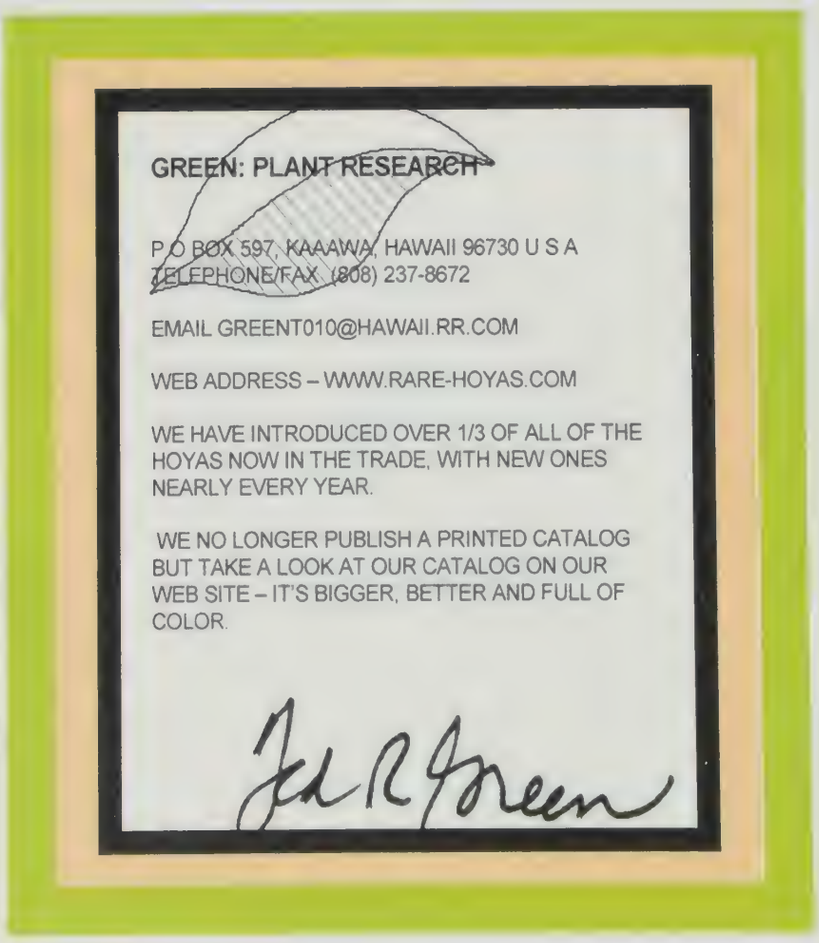
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Errors of fact may occur from time to time in "Fraterna", it is the policy of the IHA to publish corrections of fact, but will not comment on matters of opinion expressed in other publications.

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Back Cover

Our Cover Story

Hoya pubicalyx *Merrill*

No one will argue the fact that this georgeous hoya species from the Philippines is among the most beautiful of all the hoyas in cultivation. Resembling somewhat the old H. carnosa species but very different in leaf and if observed very closely, the flowers also. The flowers are quiet large, very fuzzy and usually in the red , dark pink and even in the case of the variety someone labeled DS-64, very dark, reddish-purple. I even have a variety with light pink glistening flowers that look like they have been dusted with silver dust. The leaves are long and leathery, dark green and normally heavily spattered with white, pink, and often brownish gray splashes. The scent of flowers in bloom is rather heavy and smells like honeysuckle.

This species is a very easy plant to grow and bloom. I can highly recommend it as a good choice for the new hoya grower. This species is a little slow to get its first blooms. usually taking from three to five years, With abundant light, this plant will continue blooming several months of the year for many years to come. In warmer climates, it can also grow outside for most of the year along with H. carnosa.

Cover photo by Marcelle Durst

H. pubicalyx

H. pubicalyx cv. chimeara

H. pubicalyx cv. Red Buttons

H. pubicalyx cv. Jungle Garden

Who Are These People?

New species can be named after a character of the plant (size, leaf, fragrance, poison, locality where it was found, etc.), and many times Hoyas have been named after people (in memory of, the collector, or just to honor). Most growers/collectors don't know those people so I would like to point out a few that I know or have known and some have been collecting buddies.

Please excuse some of these pictures for many are old, as are the people older, for instance:

David and Odette Cumming, formerly of Brisbane, Australia, but now of Bathhurst, South Africa. I met and visited David (a Scot, medical technician at a local Brisbane hospital), at his house in Brisbane. Later he married Odette, who was from the Philippines, and we collected on Luzon and Mindanao in the Philippines. *Hoya davidcummingiana* and *Hoya odetteae.*

Photo taken on Palawan, Philippines.

Iris and David Liddle, of Mareeba, Qld, Australia. David was an electronic technician with Telecom in Queensland and the Northern Territory, collected aquarium fish and plants, and an author. Iris is a teacher, plant collector and nurseryman. David and I collected in Sabah, Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia. *Hoya x Iris Marie*

Photo taken at Mareeba.

Torill Nyhuus (a Norwegian, on the left, and)**Eva-Karin Wiberg** (a Swede), on the right, at Lake Arco, Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Philippines. Both live in Sweden, where Eva-Karin is a baker, author and plant collector (orchids and Hoyas) and Torill was a computer technician and is a hoya collector, author and editor of Hoya Telegrafen in Sweden. We collected in the Philippines, Malaysia and Sumatra. *Hoya wibergiae* and *Hoya nyhuusiae.*

Torrill is holding *H. greenii* which they found and collected, at Lake Arco.

Dale Kloppenburg, of Fresno, California, retired plant geneticist, systematicist, author and collector of Hoyas and other plants. We collected in Indonesia, the Philippines and Western Malaysia and Sabah, Indonesia, Vanuatu and Fiji. My oldest friend, pain in the neck and nemesis. *Hoya kloppenburgii*

Photo taken on a wet canoe ride coming back from Morowali to Kolonodale, Sulawesi, May 1995.

Tony Lamb, of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, a tropical agriculture research specialist, authority on the fruits and plants (nepenthes, orchids, and gingers) of Borneo, author and collector of orchids and Hoyas. *Hoya lambii*

Photo taken in KK, May 2012.

Monina Siar, of Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines, was a professor of horticulture at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos. She maintained collections of economic Philippine horticultural plants. We collected on Mt. Makiling (the botanical garden of the university). *Hoya siariae*

Photo taken in a greenhouse a UPLB, Los Banos.

Ed and **Monette** (Ed's mom) **Gilding** of Pearl City, Hawaii. Ed is now a (PhD) plant research scientist in Brisbane, Australia. Monette is an accountant. We collected in the Philippines (Luzon and Mindanao), Sumatra and Sabah. *Hoya gildingii* and *Hoya monetteae* and the hybrid x Monette.

Photo taken in Manila.

Geof Dennis, an Australian, was a forestry officer on Guadalcanal, in the then British Solomon Islands. A keen environmentalist, naturalist, seashell and plant collector. We collected on Guadalcanal and Tulagi Islands. *Hoya dennisii*

Photo taken on an overnight hike on Gold Ridge, Guadalcanal, at about 2500 ft., 1967.

Ruurd and Deyke van Donkelaar, of the Netherlands, landscapers and plant collectors. *Hoya deykeae* Ruurd and I collected on Sulawesi in Indonesia. Later, Ruurd and Deyke collected on Sumatra, where they found the plant I named after her. This picture was taken, in Holland, before they were married.

Chris Burton, of Georgia, plant collector and author, artist and editor of The Hoyan. *Hoya burtonii.*

Ann Wayman, of Oregon, plant collector, author and editor of Fraterna. *Hoya waymaniae*

Peter Tsang, of Brisbane, Australia, was a commercial photographer, collector of plants (Pitcher Plants, rare aquatics, hoyas) and fish. *Hoya tsangii* I am sorry but, in all my pictures, I cannot locate my picture of him, with his daughter Tiki and a chimp.

York Meredith, of Dee Why, Australia, nurseryman, orchid grower and plant collector. *Hoya meredithii* A terrible, out of focus photo (of an interesting guy) taken at his Dee Why Nursery, on a cold morning.

Paul Shirley, of the Netherlands, a nurseryman and plant collector. *Hoya paulshirleyi* I collected with him on Sulawesi, Indonesia, in May 1995. Photo taken at breakfast, Tentena, Sulawesi.

So let's end on a good note. The people may age, fade and die but the Hoyas and the names that they carry will be around forever; as the Greek adage: Life everlasting is in the minds of the people left behind.

Ted Green
Green: Plant Research
Kaaawa, Hawaii

More About Leaves

Hoya leaves are highly variable in size, shape, thickness, texture and venation. They may be glabrous or hairy. The leaf is made up of a petiole and a blade (see labeling on previous page). When hairs are present, the leaf blade may have hairs on both surfaces or on only one surface. These hairs are simple or uniseriate. They are thin walled, very fine, and usually white and vary in length and dispersion. The leaf texture varies from thin, as an example *Hoya vitiensis* , to very thick and succulent, as an example *Hoya australis ssp. rupicola*, depending on the species and also its habitat. There is usually one or a group of nectariferous glands at the junction of the petiole with the leaf blade.

The leaf surface is covered with a relatively thick wax layer (cuticle) above the single celled epidermis. Below the epidermal layer are palisade cells, and below this the spongy parenchyma, throughout which is the scattered vein system. Finally there is then the lower epidermis covered with another waxy layer. In hoya species the mesophyll varies from undifferentiated to strongly differentiated. There are usually a lot of sclerenchymatous mesophyll fibers, like a mat of tangled spider webs. This latter also varies in its presence and thickness among the different species.

Leaves of hoya may have various distinctive markings on the upper leaf surface. This can be spotting, streaks and blotching. This arises from irregular concentrations of chromoplasts (colored cell inclusions) in cells immediately below the upper leaf surface.

Veins give a very characteristic appearance to the leaves and are of two primary types: pinnate and palmate. In pinnate venation the veins branch off the midrib laterally along nearly the entire length. These veins may be at acute angles to the midrib or in some species perpendicular to the midrib. Most of these veins form loops along and near the margins. Extensive looping connections is termed anastomosing venation. Veins of this type can also be so extensive as to be netted. Veins that arise near the base of the blade in three, five or even seven (including the midrib) primary veins are termed palmate. There are variations as to the positioning of these paired veins off the midrib base, giving rise to many distinct types. The venation of hoya leaves is complex and would make an interesting presentation.

Petioles (the leaf stem) arise from the stem nodes at various angles and are usually slightly twisted. As mentioned above, they may be circular but many are grooved on the surface toward the blade. Mostly, the petioles are held at about a right angle to the stem. The blade normally then turns another 90°. This creates an anchoring structure, so the vine can entrap itself in surrounding vegetation, thus is an aid in climbing to reach more favorable conditions.

Leaves may vary in size among species from smaller than a dime to more than 12" long and 8" wide. Even the leaves of one species are variable. Leaves of wild plants are usually thicker and smaller then the same plants grown in cultivation under more ideal conditions.

Leaves may vary in size among species from smaller than a dime to more than 12" long and 8" wide. Even the leaves of one species are variable. Leaves of wild plants are usually thicker and smaller then the same plants grown in cultivation under more ideal conditions.

Leaves of a cutting from the wild may look nothing like the foliage that develops in a greenhouse. They not only will show a different size or thickness but even the shape may be drastically different.

Stems

Hoya stems, mostly round, are at first succulent and green, some tinged with purplish bronze colors and contain chlorophyll. As the stems age, they become more woody or corky, brown-buff colored and can be greatly enlarged, especially near their basal area. They can be thumb size or even larger.

Hoya Flowers

The flower stem, or peduncle as it's called, arises between the leaf petioles at the nodes. There are dormant buds on either side of the stem, and they are thus "interpetiolate". In most case they are perennial. Numerous successive flushes of flowers arise from the apical area of the peduncle. These can be produced over a number of years. This area at the apex of the peduncle is thickened and scarred with small bracts, which are at the base of each individual flower petiole. Many petioles are inserted in a tight spiral arrangement on the rachis. The umbel shaped flower clusters have been classified into the following types:

(1) Globular. All the pedicels are the same lengths giving a ball like flower cluster.

(2) Positive geotropic. Flat or concave. Pedicels of varying length, shortest on the interior, longer as they progress outward. The pedicels form rigid curves. They hang down.

(3) Negative geotropic. Apex of the peduncle pointed in a horizontal position, this gives rise to a rigid uniform pedicel with a convex or globose umbel held in a horizontal position. It could be added that umbels may be be made up loosely or may be compact in form.

For our new members who are just beginning in the fascinating hobby of hoya growing, this is an introduction to the hoya leaves and flowers that can be expected on the many hoya species that have been in cultivation in the past and the many more new ones that are just now being discovered and brought into cultivation by many of our growers. Keep watching the Fraterna magazine for the newest publishings and photos as we acquire them.

Ann Wayman (Editor)

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PHOTO GALLERY DESCRIPTIONS

Top Left

Hoya bicolor *Kloppenburg*: Many tan 1/2" flowers with rust colored tips and a pure white corona on this beautiful plant from the Philippines. Very easy to grow and bloom, in fact the cutting that I received rooted in about ten days and bloomed with three umbels before it was a year old. The foliage is clean, neat and what I like to describe as spring meadow green, An exceptionally good bloomer. Its only fault is that it doesn't appear to have any scent.

Top Right

Hoya darwinii *Loher:* This species is one of the few hoyas that produce two types of leaves. The normal leaves are 15- to 20 cm long by 5-6 cm wide. The other type leaf is a globose capsule (a home for ants). It is said that this plant will not grow and thrive if ants are not present. The flowers are spectacular; 2cm in diameter, with glabrous, shiny, deeply lobed corollas that flare backwards from the forward projecting coronas. The flowers are coral with a bright red center.

Center Left

Hoya blashernaezii *Kloppenburg*: Beautifully veined leaves are a main feature of this outstanding hoya discovered and collected in the Philippines. The many ½" flowers are creamy yellow and semi-campanulate (slightly cup shaped). This plant blooms in the spring and again in the fall after the weather cools somewhat. It's a happy, medium sized plant.

Center Right

Hoya coriacea *Blume*: The leaves of this plant are big, bold, dark green and quiet leathery. The individual flowers, with up to 70 blossoms per umbel sre simply breathtaking. Normally a creamy yellow but sometimes can be almost lavender with a slight greenish tinge. The corona is bright rose red and very waxey. I can't detect any scent from these flowers.

Bottom Left

Hoya dennisii *Kloppenburg*: A real favorite of mine, maybe because I received the cuttings directly from the collectors, David Liddle and Dr. Paul Forster. This is a moderate sized plant with very bushy but rather thin leaves. The individual flowers are a nice size, being about 5/8" in diameter and a gorgeous rose pink. The corona is bright cherry red and extremely waxy. I must admit this is one of the harder hoyas for me to get roots going. I believe it took over a month and another two months to get some new growth before I dared to move it from the rooting mix. When it finally bloomed at about two years old, it was worth it.

Bottom Right

Hoya caudata *Hook f:* This hoya is the one most hoya hobby growers want to own. It's very unusual and very beautiful. The leaves are very stiff, much like cardboard and splashed with patterns of pink, silver, green, gray and white. The blossoms look like something made from the finest silk crochet thread right out of fairyland. The petals are a light rose pink and very hairy, with long white feathery stamens growing from the center of the corona. A truly beautiful plant and flower . However, not the easiest plant to grow for long periods as they seem to have a rather short life.

PHOTO GALLERY # 1

A HOYA/ERIOSTEMMA HYBRID AND VARIETAL LIST

Some years ago, Ann Wayman and Dale Kloppenburg suggested a registry and repository for Hoya varietal names, however, it seems that the whole idea fell through the cracks and other priorities took over. Also everyone was too busy to tackle such a huge project and believe me, it would not have been an easy one.

Dale and I both agree that to prove that a plant is a hybrid is a time consuming project for the plant must be self pollinated and the seedlings grown on to show segregation. That may take 5 years or more. The paper work is easy compared to the nursery work.

With all of the international interest in compiling an accurate list of Hoya hybrids, the time is now ripe to establish a hybrid list and a varietal list. Establishing a list and repository is not easily done for no recognized herbarium accepts hybrid herbarium sheets except in the case of a natural putative hybrid found in the wild.

FIRST, we must clarify a few points. Most people do not realize that hybrids and mutants are 2, very different things and the names are not interchangeable.

Mutants are the result of a chromosome change and occur spontaneously, whether by light rays, heat, chemicals, etc. and are shown (obvious) by changes to the growth or (hidden) by changes to the reproduction organs. Most mutations to the reproductive parts (hidden) are lethal for the plant cannot reproduce and the line dies out. Changes to the growth do not depend on reproduction so they carry on; as leaf variegation, leaf twisting, flower color (melanism albinism}, etc.

A mutation or a series of mutations is what creates new species.

Some common examples of mutantism in Hoyas are; Dimples 8, Hindu Rope, variegata in H. carnosa; Fresno Beauty, Gray Ghost, variegata in H. pubicalyx; variegation in H. australis and many more too many to mention.

Hybrids are the result of a sexual act between 2 species- the pollen (male) of one flower inseminating another (female). This is accomplished at this point when the pollen is placed on the stigma and the pollen tubes grow down the style and into the ovules and viable seed develops. In nature the pollination is nearly always by a pollinator (an insect or bat). In horticulture, pollination is either accidental (by 2 plants in a collection growing side by side and pollinated by an insect) as, Pinkie (H. subcalva x H. australis), or deliberately (by the hand of a human), as Kaimuki (H. archboldiana x H. macgillivrayii).

Incidentally, hybrids are listed scientifically , with an X after the genus and in front of the name; for instance, Hoya x Minibelle or Hoya X Sheppardell (H. carnosa x H. longifolia).

Patented names versus copywrited names. To patent a plant it must be an original and unusual form that has not been offered in the trade and the patent is for the plant itself and not its name. To copywrite means to pulish a name only, not the plant.

Interestingly, orchid hybrid name registry is the **only** horticulture group that calls all of the clones of a cross by the same name, as **Cattleya Chocolate Drop** (guttata x aurantiaca) and an outstand variety as 'Kodama'. All other horticultural groups select an outstanding clone and name that individual one, such as the Rose "Peace".

In the Hoya hybrid list shown below, notice that the cross of (H. lauterbachii x H. coronaria) lists several hybrids, where Ed Gilding has named each outstanding clone by a different name, such as **Girlie**, **Margaret** and **Monette**.

B.L. Cobia in Winter Garden, Florida, has made a business out of naming varieties and copywriting those names.

It should be mentioned that, to the best of my knowledge, no Hoya hybrids or varieties have been published by making a description, preparing an herbarium specimen and having them published in a widely distributed journal.

By Ted Green
"Green Plant Research"
Kaaawa, HI.

Mutant List of 1/1/2006

H. carnosa (all mutants)
'Cream One'
'Dapple Gray'
'Picta'
'Little One'
'Little Star'
'Pink One'
'Pink Frost'
'Pixie Krinkle'
'Quiescent' Loyce Andrews
'Rubra'
'Snowball'
'Superba'
'Sweet One'
'Tricolor' Variegated
'Verna Jeanette'
'Waffles'
'Muana Loa' compacta
'Marginalis' compacta
'Regalis' compacta
'Dimples 8'
'Hindu Rope' compacta
'Variegata
'Laura Lei' compacta
H. pubicalyx (all mutants)
'Bright One
'Pretty One'
'Dapple Gray'
'Fresno Beauty'
'Reva'
'Pink Silver'
'Red Buttons'
'Chimera'
'Silver Leaf'
'Solid Green Leaf'
Hoya australis variegata
Centrostemma (Hoya) multiflora variegata

Hybrid List of 1/1/2006

Blackstar (MM hybrid x ciliata) Ed Gilding hybrid

Chouke (H. serpens x H. carnosa) Emile Begine hybrid

Girlie (H. lauterbachii x H. coronaria) Ed Gilding hybrid

Kaimuki (H. archboldiana x H. macgillivrayi) Michael Miyashiro hybrid

Margaret (H. lauterbachii x H. coronaria) Ed Gilding hybrid

Mathilde (H. serpens x H. carnosa) Emile Begine hybrid

Minibelle (H. carnosa x H. longifolia) Ed Hummel hybrid

MM un-named USDA #357242 x "Gold Star" Michael Miyashiro hybrid

Monette (lauterbachii x coronaria) Ed Gilding hybrid

Pinkie (H. subcalva x H. australis) Ted Green

Ruthie (H. ariadna x MM hybrid) Ed Gilding hybrid

Shepardell (H. carnosa x H. longifolia) Ed Hummel hybrid

Un-named (H. meredithii x H. crassicaulis) Michael Miyashiro hybrid

Message From The Editor

Dear members;

Once again I must apologize for the lateness of your 2nd quarter 2012 Fraterna magazine. The entire year of 2012 brought a raft of illness that I never expected nor wanted. When I sent out the 1st quarter of 2012, I had just received a diagnosis for the illness that was making me so ill, as a fructose intolerance. Since almost everything in the way of food that we buy anymore is preserved or sweetened with high fructose corn syrup it's almost impossible to stay free of it. I was put on a diet of meat and mostly green vegetables, no fruit of any kind. Within about 30 days I felt really good again, thought it was all over and I could get back to work...NOT SO! A few days after the 1st quarter Fraterna was mailed out I became really ill again and ended up in an ambulance on the way to the hospital. Seems I had contracted the stomach flu that is now being called the Norovirus. All together I was in the hospital five times in 2012, nineteen days altogether. I'm still very weak and wobbly, have lost a lot of weight but I'm getting better and my plan is to put out three Fraterna's back to back as soon as possible. That will catch up everyone on their subscriptions. I won't be billing anyone for renewals until I'm in good standing with all of our members.

If anyone would like to help, I can always use articles (just a letter will do) on care and culture that you use in your own growing space. Send by mail to Ann Wayman (editor) 4057 Carlton Avenue, Central Point, Oregon, 97502 or e-mail to hoyaannie@aol.com or hoochymama007@hotmail.com

Thank you for your time. I won't try to make any promises on a timeline for getting the back issues of your magazines mailed out but barring anything unforseen, be assured that it will be as soon as possible.

Ann Wayman (Edior)

H. pubicalyx chimera